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**state program implementation guide:
hazardous waste transportation control**

a current report
on solid waste management

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STATE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE:
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION CONTROL

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STATE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE:
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION CONTROL

Introduction

The primary objective of a comprehensive hazardous waste management program is to make certain that hazardous wastes are properly handled to prevent undue harm to human health or the environment. The elements of a comprehensive hazardous waste management program must include reporting by waste generators, the regulation of temporary waste receptors (i.e., storage and transfer facilities), the regulation of permanent waste receptors (i.e., reprocessing, treatment, and disposal facilities), and the regulation of waste transportation. Even though hazardous waste transportation control is only one element of a hazardous waste management program, it is a key element because it allows a State to follow and control the movement of hazardous wastes within its jurisdiction. The key uses of a waste transportation control program are to insure that hazardous wastes are transported to appropriate waste receptors; to promote safety on the highway and at waste receptor sites; and to generate information for planning and surveillance purposes.

The basis for any State hazardous waste management program is, of course, the legislation which authorizes the program development and implementation. This paper discusses the elements of a hazardous waste transportation control program and how such a program may be implemented. This publication is one of a series of guides developed by the Office of Solid Waste Management Programs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assist States in implementing effective hazardous waste management programs.

Scope of Regulation

A waste transportation control system can be developed to regulate any type of waste. The most inclusive system would require all waste haulers (municipal solid waste haulers as well as liquid and industrial waste haulers) to obtain permits. Some States may wish to implement a program which regulates the transportation of all wastes, but this approach is too broad for the purposes of hazardous waste management.

A limited regulatory system would require only liquid waste haulers to obtain permits. Even though liquid wastes are usually defined to include sludges and slurries, this approach is too limited for hazardous waste management purposes because it excludes from regulation up to 30 percent of the total quantity of hazardous wastes which are generated.

Another alternative is to require only those haulers who handle and transport industrial and commercial process wastes to obtain permits. This approach makes it possible for States to regulate haulers who handle hazardous wastes as well as other industrial process wastes, whether solid, liquid, or contained gases.

Due to limited resources, some States have limited their licensing and permitting efforts to those haulers who offer their services "for hire." This approach fails to regulate a large quantity of wastes which are transported by the waste generators themselves. Wastes which are carried by the captive or private haulers can be just as hazardous as the wastes carried by the haulers for hire, thus this distinction should be avoided.

Recommended Requirements and Procedures for a State Program

The Permit System. Any individual or corporation wishing to transport hazardous waste within a State's jurisdiction should be required to obtain a permit from that State. Permits should be valid for a limited period (e.g., twelve months) and renewable upon reapplication. Application for a hazardous waste transportation permit should be made prior to expiration of the existing permit. The State should specify an adequate time period (e.g., forty-five days) for review and evaluation.

Application for a hazardous waste transportation

permit should be made on a form issued by the State. The permit application should require at a minimum, general information about the applicant's business including the name; the names and titles of the individuals responsible for the business (i.e., owner, president, etc.); the business' mailing address; the location of waste handling and transportation related facilities (i.e., garages, temporary storage sites, etc.); and a business identification number (e.g., a State tax number). The permit application should include a description of each major piece of equipment which will be used to handle and transport hazardous wastes. Equipment capacities and the materials of construction should be specified. Auxiliary equipment such as pumps, hoses, valves, and non-sparking tools should also be described. The applicant should list the types and quantities of wastes which he anticipates will be handled, the origin of the wastes, and the destination of the wastes. The application should also describe the methods which will be used to dispose of rinsate from tank and container cleaning operations. A responsible official of the business should certify that the information provided in the application is correct.

The application form should be designed so that the information from the form can be easily transferred to computer storage. Appendix A is an example of such a form which is used by the New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection to register solid and liquid waste collectors and haulers. It does not require all of the information which should be included with a hazardous waste transportation permit application, but is an example of a form which can be easily processed for computer storage. Appendix B is a sample permit application which could be used to obtain information from a hazardous waste hauler. Instructions describing the information which is necessary to complete a permit application form should be provided to each potential applicant.

Permit applications should be evaluated to determine if an applicant has the proper equipment to handle the wastes which he proposes to handle. State personnel should visit an applicant's site if there are any serious questions as to his ability to handle hazardous wastes in an environmentally acceptable manner. In some cases it may be desirable to issue permits with conditions to restrict the wastes which can be transported, to prohibit the mixing of certain wastes (e.g., acids and cyanides), or to require that specific procedures be followed when handling certain wastes.

Permit expiration dates should be staggered so that approximately one-twelfth of the permits expire at the end of each month. Staggering the expiration dates will

allow the State staff to distribute its workload over the year.

During the life of a permit, the waste hauler may wish to amend the permit for various reasons (i.e., new customers, additional wastes, new equipment, etc.). The permit system should be flexible enough to allow amendments to the permit application and thus to the permit.

Figure 1 is an example of a hazardous waste transportation permit. This form includes the data discussed above (i.e., equipment description, permit conditions, pertinent identification information, etc.).

Equipment Identification. Each major piece of all hazardous waste handling and transportation equipment (i.e., trucks, railroad cars, etc.) should be identified with a State identification number. The identification number should not be changed during the life of the equipment. The number should be prominently displayed on the equipment.

In addition to the State identification number, a current permit sticker should be affixed to the hazardous waste transportation equipment. The purpose of this sticker is to indicate that the equipment is currently licensed by the State. The equipment operator should also carry a copy of the State hazardous waste transportation permit for that piece of equipment.

Figure 2 is an example of an equipment identification sticker which includes a serial number, a reference to the pertinent State authorities, and the permit expiration date.

The equipment identification number and sticker will make it easier for hazardous waste shippers, hazardous waste disposal or treatment site operators, and State enforcement personnel to identify equipment which has been authorized to carry hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste Shipping Papers. Each hazardous waste hauler should carry shipping papers which describe the hazardous wastes being transported. The shipping papers should indicate the quantity and composition of the waste, specific hazards, and the precautions which should be taken in the event of emergency (i.e., fire, spillage, etc.).

In addition to the waste description, the shipping papers should identify the shipper, the hauler, and the destination of the waste. General information about each

State emblem
or seal

STATE OF _____
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION PERMIT

_____ located _____

_____ is hereby granted a permit to handle
and transport hazardous waste in the State of _____ using the equipment
described below and in accordance with State laws, the rules and regulations of the
State Department of Environment, and the following conditions:

- a. This permit is issued only for the equipment described below and is
not transferable;
- b. Neither the permit holder nor his agent shall deposit hazardous waste
at any treatment or disposal site which does not have a current
permit for hazardous waste treatment or disposal;
- c. A copy of this permit shall be carried with the equipment described
below and shall be available for inspection at the request of any
shipper, treatment or disposal site operator, or any State or
local official;
- d. The equipment operator shall carry properly completed shipping papers
and the equipment shall bear the proper placarding;
- e. This permit shall expire on the last day of _____, 19____; and
- f. Other conditions which the Department of Environment deems appropriate
and necessary and are listed on the reverse side of this permit.

Hazardous waste transportation equipment description: _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____, _____ Director

Permittee's Identification No.: _____
Equipment Identification No.: _____

Figure 1. An example hazardous waste transportation permit.

STATE OF _____
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION
PERMIT

4 State emblem
 or seal 7
 7

MONTH YEAR

Pursuant to State Law ____, a permit to
handle and transport hazardous waste has
been issued for the equipment bearing this
sticker. The permit and sticker expire on
the last day of the month and year appearing
above.

Serial No. 12345

Figure 2. An example hazardous waste transportation equipment identification sticker.

including locations, telephone numbers, and State identification numbers should be shown on the shipping papers. The shipping papers should also provide a place for waste generators to certify that the description of the waste material is correct; the hauler to certify that the wastes were delivered to the designated destination; and the treatment/disposal site operator to certify that the wastes were received.

Copies of the shipping papers should be mailed to the State by the shipper and the treatment/disposal site operator at least once every month.

The shipping papers should be in such a format so that they can be easily coded for computer storage. Instructions should be provided with the shipping papers so that all parties are aware of the information requirements. The California Water Resources Control Board and the California Department of Health have developed hazardous waste shipping papers and instructions for the hazardous waste haulers in California.¹ Appendix C is an example of the form which shipping papers could take.

Accident and Incident Reporting. Immediate notice of an accident or incident should be given to the State if a person is killed or hospitalized; if property damage exceeds \$50,000; radioactive or etiologic agents are involved; or if a continuing danger to life exists at the scene of the accident or incident. Any other accident or incident which results in the unintentional release of a hazardous waste or structural damage to hazardous waste equipment should be reported to the State within 15 days.

Appendix D shows the form which is required by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to report incidents involving hazardous materials. To avoid duplicative effort by hazardous waste haulers, each State could require haulers to submit copies of the DOT form to the State for accidents or incidents involving hazardous wastes. The haulers should include their State identification and permit numbers with the other information required by the form to facilitate the processing of the information.

Equipment Inspections. Each permit applicant should be able to demonstrate that he has established a viable program for inspecting equipment. An inspection program should include a schedule for equipment inspection and a checklist of specific areas or points which should be inspected.

Both the schedule and the checklist should be submitted with the permit application.

Each piece of hazardous waste handling and transportation equipment should be inspected periodically by the owner or operator of the equipment. Permit holders should be required to maintain records showing when the equipment was inspected, problems observed during the inspections, and any maintenance performed on the equipment.

Valves, gaskets, hoses, and cargo compartment seams are particularly vulnerable and should be given special attention during equipment inspections. Potential problems which are found during inspections should be corrected immediately.

Record Keeping. In addition to inspection and maintenance records, permit holders should keep records showing the customers they service, the quantities and compositions of wastes which were carried, the frequency of shipment, and the destination of each shipment.

Data Handling

The quality of data generated by the hazardous waste transportation control program depends upon the quality of each individual data element which is gathered. For the program discussed in this paper, three types of data gathering forms would be necessary: the permit application, the hazardous waste shipping papers, and the accident/incident report. The quality of the data generated will be a reflection of the quality of the data gathering forms and the quality of the instructions which accompany those forms. Forms and instructions should therefore be designed and written to be compatible with an overall system of data gathering, processing, and reporting.

Permit Application. A file should be established upon receipt of a new hazardous waste transportation permit application. If an application is approved, the hauler's name and mailing address should be placed in a "tickler" file so that a new permit application will be mailed to the hauler at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the permit.

At the end of each month the State should prepare a report indicating the number of permit applications (new or renewal) received during the month; the names, addresses, and permit numbers of those applicants who received a permit

during the month; the number of applications rejected during the month; and the number of applications which are still pending approval/disapproval on the last day of the month. This report will assist the State to maintain a current directory of active hazardous waste haulers.

Hazardous Waste Shipping Papers. At the end of each month the State should identify the shipping papers which were received from either the shipper or the waste receptor, but not from both. If the shipper's copy is missing, the State should identify the name, address, and telephone number of the shipper, the hauler, and the waste receptor, and the serial number of the shipping paper. If the waste receptor's copy is missing the State should identify the name, address, and telephone number of the hauler, and the serial number of the shipping paper.

A report should be prepared at the end of each month which compiles the serial numbers of the missing copies of shipping papers and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the shippers, wastes receptors and/or haulers. The total number of sets of shipping papers which were received from both the waste shipper and the waste receptor should also be reported. This report will assist the State to improve data quality and to identify flagrant violators.

Two other types of reports are also recommended to be prepared each month. The first of these should summarize the activities of the waste receptors. The information which should be reported includes the name of each waste receptor, an estimate of the hazardous waste transported to the receptor, the quantity of waste transported to the receptor during the previous month, the method of disposal (i.e., recovery, treatment, incineration, etc.), and the quantities of waste in each hazard category (i.e., toxic, flammable, corrosive, explosive, etc.).

The second report should list all of the waste haulers who hold hazardous waste transportation permits but did not transport any hazardous wastes during the month. This report will assist the State to identify the hazardous waste haulers who may not be complying with program requirements.

Accident and Incident Reports. When accident and incident reports are received, they should be maintained

in a file with the waste hauler's permit application. At the end of each month the State should prepare a report identifying the total number of accidents or incidents; the number of accidents or incidents which required immediate reporting; and the number of accidents or incidents which were a result of equipment failure, operator error, etc. This information should be used to identify hazardous waste transportation problem areas and to improve each hauler's safety fitness.

Automatic Data Processing

Both manual and automatic data processing methods could be employed to process the data, however, the volume of data accumulated during a month will probably necessitate the use of automatic data processing equipment by most States. The use of automatic data processing equipment will make it easier to produce the various monthly reports, but it will also necessitate the development of a coding system and the use of stringent quality control measures.

Coding Systems and Dictionary. To facilitate the processing of data with automatic data processing equipment a numerical coding system and dictionary should be developed. Coding systems provide an efficient method of compiling data and reduce the probability of errors due to variations in spelling of names. The most desirable coding scheme is one which is familiar to the users and for which a dictionary is already available. As an example, data source identification numbers can be derived from listings such as State tax code numbers, the Dun and Bradstreet code numbers, and Federal Employer Identification Numbers. Chemical compounds can be identified with the codes found in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.²

New coding schemes may have to be developed for other portions of the data gathering forms. In the event that new coding schemes are developed, new dictionaries should also be developed and made available to all users.

Quality Control. In implementing a new system such as the one discussed here, it is important that the data which is received from the various data sources (e.g., shippers, haulers, and waste receptors) be closely monitored for quality. If these data sources realize that discrepancies

will be noticed, they will attempt to supply better data. If sloppy data passes through the system without question, there will be no incentive for improvements.

When new forms are first used, an extra review step should be included in the data processing procedure. All incoming forms should receive a preliminary review to insure that codes on the forms match the textual information on the forms. Data sources which make errors should be contacted to discuss the errors. The duration of this extra review step would depend on the number of irregularities identified each month and cannot be estimated exactly. A duration of three months may be sufficient.

To insure continuing quality, a minimum of one percent of the forms submitted should be selected at random for review and validation throughout the entire life of the hazardous waste transportation control program. Inconsistencies, obvious errors, and other types of problems should be recorded along with the name, address, and telephone number of the data source which made the error. The data source should be contacted to encourage correction of the error. Chronic violators of the law should be investigated and prosecuted if necessary. A summary tally of errors should be kept to project the number and types of errors which would be present in the full sample.

Review of the data gathering forms during the keypunching step can help eliminate simple coding errors. Errors inherent to the keypunching step are also introduced during this phase of data handling. To eliminate the necessity of keypunching the data altogether, consideration should be given to the use of optical character recognition equipment. Simple coding errors can still be detected through a preliminary review of the data before processing it.

State Agencies Roles

Each State has an agency, department, or commission which is responsible for regulating some, if not all, methods of intrastate commercial freight transportation. These agencies usually have two objectives. The first objective is to regulate intrastate carriers rates and routes. The second objective is to improve transportation safety. It is the latter objective which is of interest to environmental and health protection agencies. Reducing transportation accidents involving hazardous materials and hazardous wastes reduces the potential for harm which could result from the accidental release of

these materials and wastes into the environment. Reducing the accidents involving hazardous materials also reduces the quantity of hazardous materials which become hazardous wastes as the result of transporation accidents.

The importance of cooperation between environmental and transportation regulatory agencies in this area should be stressed. In one State, Minnesota, the legislature has directed the Public Service Commission to set hazardous waste standards in cooperation with the Pollution Control Agency.³ Other States have established hazardous waste transportation control programs which are independent of the transportation regulatory agencies. Appendix E is a partial list of the States which have established waste handling and transportation regulatory and control programs. Appendix F is a list of the State agencies, departments, and commissions which regulate motor carriers as well as other forms of commercial freight transportation.

Interstate Cooperation

If a hazardous waste is generated in one State and transported to another State for treatment or disposal, the waste hauler should be required to obtain hazardous waste transportation permits from the States which he will pass through. The various States should develop agreements to exchange information concerning the movement of interstate hazardous waste shipments. The objective of this information exchange is to be sure that the hazardous wastes are actually reaching their assigned destinations and not being dumped in transit. There are two occasions on which the exchange of information is especially important. The first occasion is when a State learns from its permit applications that a waste generated within the State may be shipped to another State. The other State(s) involved should be notified and should respond by sending permit information to the hauler. The second occasion is when a State learns through the hazardous waste shipping papers that a waste has been transferred from or to another State. If the waste does not reach its destination, an investigation should be initiated to determine the disposition of the waste and the hauler's fitness to continue to transport hazardous wastes.

Equipment Operator Training

Each State should develop a training program for hazardous wastes handling and transportation equipment operators. Topics should include the special problems and potential hazards posed by the transportation and disposal

of industrial and commercial process wastes; information concerning specific wastes; and equipment inspection techniques. Some of the special problems which deserve attention include the consequences of mixing incompatible wastes; tank and container clean-out techniques; and the steps which should be taken immediately following the unintentional discharge of a hazardous waste. Equipment operator training should be a continuing program with periodic sessions to refresh and upgrade the equipment operators' knowledge of the wastes which they are handling.

Program Resources

The resources required to implement a State hazardous waste transportation control program will of course vary from State to State, depending upon the quantity of hazardous waste generated and shipped in each State. A State which issues approximately 400 permits per year would probably require about six man-years of effort and a budget of \$185,000 each year to process data, prepare reports, and to investigate and prepare enforcement cases. A larger State which issues approximately 800 permits per year would probably require as much as twelve man-years effort and a budget of \$355,000 each year to do the same tasks. Table 1 shows the type and number of man-years which would be required to operate these two different sized hazardous waste transportation control programs.

Federal Programs

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has published regulations which set standards for the packaging and labeling of hazardous materials. These regulations include a list of hazardous materials and hazardous material definitions.⁴ Summaries of the hazardous material definitions are shown in Appendix G. Any material, including waste, which is classified as hazardous pursuant to the DOT definitions, must be packaged and labeled to comply with DOT regulations. Any carrier who handles hazardous materials (and hazardous wastes) must comply with the DOT regulations pertaining to equipment construction; tank and container testing; and placarding.

Pursuant to the "Transportation Safety Act of 1974," the DOT registration, packaging, labeling, and testing requirements apply to any shipment of hazardous materials, even though it may only be an intrastate shipment.⁵ In addition, any State requirements which are inconsistent with

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED EFFORT REQUIRED FOR A STATE
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION CONTROL PROGRAM*

<u>Task</u>	400 permits <u>per year</u>	800 permits <u>per year</u>
	<u>Man-years Effort</u>	
Supervision	1	1
Legal Counseling	.25	.25
Permit Evaluation & Checking	1	3
Field Inspection	1	3
Training & Instruction	1	2
Key punch Operation	1	2
Clerical & Typing	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	6.25	12.25

*Source: Office of Solid Waste Management Programs,
estimates

the DOT requirements are preempted, unless specifically approved by the Secretary of Transportation. This Act does not prohibit the development of a State hazardous waste transportation control program, but it does specify some of the program parameters.

The DOT regulations and definitions were developed to promote transportation safety, but not to protect the environment. Therefore, wastes which are considered hazardous materials pursuant to the DOT definitions and list are only a subset of the wastes which would be considered hazardous for hazardous waste management purposes. Asbestos-containing waste is an example of waste which, if disposed of improperly, is hazardous, but would not be classified as such by DOT definitions. Asbestos wastes, as well as other hazardous wastes, should be regulated by a State's hazardous waste transportation control program.

Permits are not issued by the DOT. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) does issue permits to some types of motor carriers. The ICC recognizes three classes of motor carriers: common carriers (i.e., carriers which carry specific commodities between specific points); contract carriers (i.e., carriers with one to eight customers); and unregulated carriers. Unregulated carriers do not receive permits from the ICC and include intrastate carriers, private carriers (i.e., company owned and operated trucks), and exempted carriers (i.e., livestock and produce carriers).

To obtain a permit from the ICC, applicants must demonstrate that there is a need for the service, prove their fitness to perform the service, and if hazardous materials are involved, the applicant must not have flagrantly violated the DOT hazardous material regulations. An applicant's fitness is only investigated if the application is challenged by some interested party (i.e., another carrier). Permits issued to hazardous material carriers expire after five years and must be renewed by making a new application.

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3. Minnesota Statutes 1971, sec. 116.07, subdivision 4; as amended, March 2, 1974.
4. Hazardous Materials Regulations Board. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 (Transportation), Pts. 100-199, 1973.
5. Transportation Safety Act of 1974; Title I of Public Law 93-633, 93d Cong., H.R. 15233, Jan. 3, 1975. [Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975] 9 p. (88 Stat. 2156-2164, 49 U.S.C. 1801-1812).

**Appendix A: New Jersey's Registration Statement for
a Solid/Liquid Waste Collector or Hauler**

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT P.O. BOX 2807 TRENTON, N.J. 08625	REGISTRATION STATEMENT FOR A SOLID/LIQUID WASTE COLLECTOR OR HAULER												
PRINT OR TYPE ONLY INCOMPLETE OR IMPROPERLY PREPARED APPLICATIONS WILL BE RETURNED. —COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF FORM—													
1	1. If the above name and address of registrant is incorrect or missing enter <u>only</u> the corrected information where indicated. Use <u>SSN ONLY</u> if you do not, have a FEID. FEDERAL EMPLOYER ID NO. —OR— SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 2 ☐ F FEID SSN 13 APPLICANTS NAME - LAST 31 FIRST 41 TITLE 40 COMPANY OR TRADE NAME 13 STREET ADDRESS 38 CITY 51 STATE 54 ZIP CODE 59 AREA 67 TELEPHONE NUMBER 69 ☐ NEW STATEMENT 69 ☐ UPDATED STATEMENT 70 REGISTRATION NO.												
2	3. TYPE ORGANIZATION (Check only one) (COL. 13) <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%;">1 ☐ PROPRIETOR</td> <td style="width:25%;">2 ☐ PARTNERSHIP</td> <td style="width:25%;">3 ☐ INCORPORATED</td> <td style="width:25%;">4 ☐ MUNICIPALITY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 ☐ COUNTY</td> <td>6 ☐ UNIT STATE GOV.</td> <td>7 ☐ AUTHORITY</td> <td>8 ☐ HOMEOWNER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">9 ☐ OTHERS HAULING OWN WASTE</td> </tr> </table>	1 ☐ PROPRIETOR	2 ☐ PARTNERSHIP	3 ☐ INCORPORATED	4 ☐ MUNICIPALITY	5 ☐ COUNTY	6 ☐ UNIT STATE GOV.	7 ☐ AUTHORITY	8 ☐ HOMEOWNER	9 ☐ OTHERS HAULING OWN WASTE			
1 ☐ PROPRIETOR	2 ☐ PARTNERSHIP	3 ☐ INCORPORATED	4 ☐ MUNICIPALITY										
5 ☐ COUNTY	6 ☐ UNIT STATE GOV.	7 ☐ AUTHORITY	8 ☐ HOMEOWNER										
9 ☐ OTHERS HAULING OWN WASTE													
3	4. TYPE OF WASTE (Check all applicable areas) (COLS. 14-21) <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;"> (14) 1 ☐ MUNICIPAL (HOME, COMM, INSTITU.) (16) 2 ☐ DRY CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (18) 3 ☐ CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (20) 4 ☐ TREE & YARD WASTE </td> <td style="width:50%;"> (15) 5 ☐ SEPTIC TANK WASTE (17) 6 ☐ SEWAGE PLANT SLUDGE (19) 7 ☐ LIQUID CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (21) 8 ☐ INDUSTRIAL & OTHER </td> </tr> </table> 5. PUC LICENSED? 22 ☐ NO 23 ☐ YES 23 PUC CERTIFICATE NUMBER 6. FEES MUST BE SUBMITTED BY <u>CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER</u>-PAYABLE TO "TREASURER, STATE OF NEW JERSEY" REFER TO N.J.A.C. 7:26-4 FOR FEE SCHEDULE. CHECK OR MONEY ORDER NO. AMOUNT .00 I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM AND ANY ATTACHMENTS APPENDED ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. MY ID NUMBER AND SIGNATURE ARE ON ALL ATTACHMENTS. SIGNATURE TITLE 41 MO DAY YR DATE	(14) 1 ☐ MUNICIPAL (HOME, COMM, INSTITU.) (16) 2 ☐ DRY CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (18) 3 ☐ CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (20) 4 ☐ TREE & YARD WASTE	(15) 5 ☐ SEPTIC TANK WASTE (17) 6 ☐ SEWAGE PLANT SLUDGE (19) 7 ☐ LIQUID CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (21) 8 ☐ INDUSTRIAL & OTHER										
(14) 1 ☐ MUNICIPAL (HOME, COMM, INSTITU.) (16) 2 ☐ DRY CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (18) 3 ☐ CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (20) 4 ☐ TREE & YARD WASTE	(15) 5 ☐ SEPTIC TANK WASTE (17) 6 ☐ SEWAGE PLANT SLUDGE (19) 7 ☐ LIQUID CHEMICAL (INCL. HAZARDOUS) (21) 8 ☐ INDUSTRIAL & OTHER												
7. OFFICIAL USE ONLY - Date Approved	SIGNATURE 47 MO DAY YR SIGNATURE												

N.J. 85WM 43

4-74

8A. PARTNERS OR OFFICERS OF CORP., GOVERNMENTAL BODY OR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES														
4	13	LAST NAME	31	FIRST NAME	43	I	44	TITLE						
	13		31		43	I	44							
	13		31		43	I	44							
B. CORPORATION DATA														
5	REGISTERED IN -		13	STATE	15	COUNTY	25	MO	DAY	YR				
	31	AGENT - LAST NAME	49	FIRST NAME	61	I								
6	AGENT - STREET ADDRESS													
	38	AGENT - CITY	51	STATE	54	ZIP CODE	59	AREA	62	TELEPHONE NUMBER				
9. LIST ALL VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBERS FOR WHICH YOU DESIRE AN APPROVED REGISTRATION. Indicate in the first box the state code (shown below) of the registered vehicle and the last six (6) characters of the license number. (If more space is needed attach a sheet with additional license numbers).														
7	STATE CODES - (1) N.J. - (2) N.Y. - (3) PA. - (4) DEL. - (5) OTHER													
	(13)	1	14	LICENSE NUMBER	(20)	2	21	LICENSE NUMBER	(27)	3	28	LICENSE NUMBER		
	(34)	4	35		(41)	5	42		(48)	6	49			
	(55)	7	56		(62)	8	63		(69)	9	70			
				76	TOTAL VEHICLES (INCLUDING ADDITIONAL LIST)				77					
Check here if additional list is attached ☐														
10. OPERATIONAL DATA														
Indicate actual inclusive dates used in reporting this data (12 month period).														
8	PERIOD FROM				13	MO	DAY	YR	PERIOD TO		19	MO	DAY	YR
					13	MO	DAY	YR						
9	*WASTE CODE		25	26	ORIGIN-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)				ORIGIN-COUNTY					
	49		TONS OR GALLONS (IN 1,000'S)		57				DISPOSAL-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)			70		DISPOSAL-COUNTY
9	*WASTE CODE		13	14	ORIGIN-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)				ORIGIN-COUNTY					
	37		TONS OR GALLONS (IN 1,000'S)		45				DISPOSAL-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)			58		DISPOSAL-COUNTY
9	*WASTE CODE		13	14	ORIGIN-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)				ORIGIN-COUNTY					
	37		TONS OR GALLONS (IN 1,000'S)		45				DISPOSAL-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)			58		DISPOSAL-COUNTY
9	*WASTE CODE		13	14	ORIGIN-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)				ORIGIN-COUNTY					
	37		TONS OR GALLONS (IN 1,000'S)		45				DISPOSAL-MUNICIPALITY (CITY)			58		DISPOSAL-COUNTY
NOTE - REFER TO ITEM 4 FOR WASTE CODES														
IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED FOR OPERATIONAL DATA ATTACH A SHEET(S) WITH DATA AND CHECK THIS BLOCK ☐														

—YOUR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MUST BE ON ALL ADDITIONAL SHEETS—

Special Instructions for Completing Items 5, 6 and 10 of
Registration Statement for a Solid/Liquid Waste

Collector or Hauler

- A. PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES AND STATION WAGONS NEED NOT REGISTER.
- B. In order to properly complete Item 10 of the Registration Statement for a Solid/Liquid Waste Collector or Hauler, it may be necessary to convert cubic yards of waste to tons where the actual weight of the wastes collected have not been determined through the use of scales. To convert from cubic yards to tons, simply multiply the volume (in yards) by the appropriate factor listed below.
1. For Municipal-Type Wastes (Household, Commercial, Institutional):
- in Non-Compacting Vehicles: Multiply cubic yards by 0.12
- in Compactor Trucks up to 20 c.y. capacity: Multiply cubic yards by 0.25
- in Compactor Trucks with capacity between 21 and 25 c.y.: Multiply cubic yards by 0.35
- in Compactor Trucks with capacity over 25 c.y.: Multiply cubic yards by 0.40
2. For Construction, Demolition, Yard Wastes, and Other Bulky Wastes:
- Multiply cubic yards by 0.20
3. For Dry Chemicals (liquids should be entered as gallons):
- Multiply cubic yards by 2.0
- C. For out-of-state wastes only (Item 10), enter the name of the state (New York-Penna.-Delaware-Other) in blocks marked County.
- D. For Public Utility Commission Certificate Number (Item 5) in excess of four digits, use only the last four digits and place an asterisk (*) to the right of the blocks.
- E. Fees (Item 6) Annually: 1st vehicle (each registrant) = \$45.00
- each additional vehicle
(same registrant) = 5.00
- F. Item 10 - Report actual tons of solid materials and thousands of gallons for liquid materials.

EXAMPLE:

22 cubic yard compactor, 5 loads per day municipal waste, 6 days per week, 52 weeks per year (for this example use factor of 0.35)

22	x	5	x	6	x	52	x	0.35	=	12012
cubic yards		loads		days per		weeks		factor for		Tons per year
per load		per day		week		per year		vehicle and		
								type of waste		

Return application NO LATER THAN JUNE 15, 1974

Appendix B: A Sample Hazardous Waste Hauler Permit Application

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION
PERMIT APPLICATION

Part A.

Part B. If the information required for Part A is incorrect or missing,
enter only the corrected or missing information here.

F Federal Employer Identification Number OR S Social Security Number

Applicant's Name - Last First I

Title* () Area Code Telephone No.

Company or Organization Name

Mailing Address

City State* Zip Code

Part C.

 New Application Renewal application for an existing permit

Organization Type* Total number of employees
 Number of employees involved in
hazardous waste transportation

Part D.

I certify that the information submitted with this Hazardous Waste
Transportation Permit Application is true, complete, and correct to the
best of my knowledge.

Signature Date

*Use the codes included with the permit application instructions.

Part E. List each garage, terminal, or yard and the hazardous waste transportation equipment associated with each. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets with the required information.

Facility Name _____

Facility Street Address _____

Facility Type* _____

City _____

State* _____

Zip Code _____

(_____) _____

Area Code Telephone No. _____

License or other no. _____

State* _____

Equipment

Auxiliary Equipment

Codes*

Codes*

Capacity _____ Units: _____ gals. _____ cu.yd. _____ bbls. (42 gals.)

other (specify _____)

_____ Hazardous Waste Equipment Identification Number

License or other no. _____

State* _____

Equipment

Auxiliary Equipment

Codes*

Codes*

Capacity _____ Units: _____ gals. _____ cu.yd. _____ bbls. (42 gals.)

other (specify _____)

_____ Hazardous Waste Equipment Identification Number

License or other no. _____

State* _____

Equipment

Auxiliary Equipment

Codes*

Codes*

Capacity _____ Units: _____ gals. _____ cu.yd. _____ bbls. (42 gals.)

other (specify _____)

_____ Hazardous Waste Equipment Identification Number

Check here if additional information for Part E is attached.

Federal Employer ID No. OR Social Security No.: _____

* Use the codes included with the permit application instructions

Part F. List each hazardous waste disposal or treatment site which is operated by the organization, but not shown in Part E.

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

()
Area Code Telephone No. Facility Type*

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

()
Area Code Telephone No. Facility Type*

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

()
Area Code Telephone No. Facility Type*

Check here if additional information for Part F is attached.
Federal Employer ID No. OR Social Security No.: _____

* Use the codes included with the permit application instructions.

Part G. List each hazardous waste disposal and treatment site (other than those shown in Parts E and F) which will be the destination of your hazardous waste consignments.

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

----- Facility Type*

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

----- Facility Type*

Facility Name -----

Facility Street Address -----

City ----- State* Zip Code -----

----- Facility Type*

Check here if additional information for Part G is attached
Federal Employer ID No. OR Social Security No.: _____

* Use the codes included with the permit application instructions.

PART H. For each hazardous waste which you will be handling during the coming year provide the following information.

Waste Source: _____
Street Address: _____ City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Check all appropriate categories.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Class A Explosive | ☐ Data processing fluid | ☐ Waste epoxy |
| ☐ Class B Explosive | ☐ Electrolyte, acid | ☐ Wyandotte cleaner |
| ☐ Class C Explosive | ☐ Etching acid liquid | |
| ☐ Flammable Liquid | ☐ or solvent | |
| ☐ Pyroforic Liquid | ☐ Lime and water | |
| ☐ Combustible Liquid | ☐ Lime sludge | |
| ☐ Flammable Solid | ☐ Lime wastewater | |
| ☐ Oxidizing Agent | ☐ Liquid cement | |
| ☐ Corrosive Material | ☐ Liquid cleaning | |
| ☐ Compressed Gas | ☐ compounds | |
| ☐ Flammable | ☐ Obsolete explosives | |
| ☐ Compressed Gas | ☐ Oil of bergamot | |
| ☐ Class A Poison | ☐ Paint remover of | |
| ☐ Class B Poison | ☐ stripper | |
| ☐ Irritating Material | ☐ Paint waste | |
| ☐ Etiologic Agent | ☐ Petroleum waste | |
| ☐ Radioactive Material | ☐ Pickling liquor | |
| ☐ Carcinogen | ☐ Powdered orris root | |
| ☐ Teratogen | ☐ Printing ink | |
| ☐ Mutagen | ☐ Refinery waste | |
| | ☐ Retrograde explosives | |
| | ☐ Sludge acid | |
| | ☐ Solvents | |
| | ☐ Spent acid | |
| | ☐ Spent caustic | |
| | ☐ Spent cyanide | |
| | ☐ solutions | |
| | ☐ Spent mixed acid | |
| | ☐ Spent plating | |
| | ☐ solutions | |
| | ☐ Spent sulfuric acid | |
| | ☐ Toxic chemical toilet | |
| | ☐ wastes | |
| | ☐ Toxic tank sediments | |
| | ☐ Unrinsed pesticide | |
| | ☐ containers | |
| | ☐ Waste pesticides | |
| | ☐ Waste chemicals | |
| ☐ Acetylene sludge | | |
| ☐ Acid and water | | |
| ☐ Acid sludge | | |
| ☐ Alkaline caustic | | |
| ☐ liquids | | |
| ☐ Alkaline cleaner | | |
| ☐ Alkaline corrosive | | |
| ☐ battery fluid | | |
| ☐ Alkaline corrosive | | |
| ☐ liquids | | |
| ☐ Asbestos waste | | |
| ☐ Battery acid | | |
| ☐ Beryllium waste | | |
| ☐ Catalyst | | |
| ☐ Caustic wastewater | | |
| ☐ Chemical cleaners | | |
| ☐ Cleaning solvents | | |
- ☐ Waste contains:
- ☐ Mercury
 - ☐ Lead
 - ☐ Chrome
 - ☐ Cyanide
 - ☐ Chlorine
 - ☐ Florine
 - ☐ Chlorites
 - ☐ Hypochlorites
 - ☐ Perchlorates
 - ☐ Permanganates
 - ☐ Peroxides
 - ☐ Alcohols
 - ☐ Aldehydes
 - ☐ Nitrated
 - ☐ hydrocarbons
 - ☐ Unsaturated
 - ☐ hydrocarbons
 - ☐ Chlorates
 - ☐ Metal hydrides
 - ☐ Powdered zinc
 - ☐ Asbestos
 - ☐ Beryllium
 - ☐ Organic acid
 - ☐ Halogenated
 - ☐ hydrocarbons

Other terms which would describe the waste: _____

Federal Employer ID No. or Social Security No.: _____

Appendix C: An Example of Hazardous Waste Shipping Papers

Shipper Identification

Date of Shipment: _____

Federal Employer Identification Number: _____

Business Name: _____

Business Mailing Address: _____

Shipment Origin: _____

Emergency Telephone No.: _____

Waste Description:

Proper DOT Shipping Name: _____

Quantity: _____

Composition and Concentration: _____

Potential Hazards and Recommended Precautions: _____

Destination: _____

Certification:

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature of authorized agent and title

Telephone No.: _____

Waste Hauler Identification

Permit No.: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Business Name: _____

Business Address: _____

Business Telephone No.: _____

Operator's Name: _____

Certification:

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing shipment was delivered to the following destination.

Signature of Equipment Operator

Destination Identification

Permit No.: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Facility Location: _____

Business Name: _____

Business Mailing Address: _____

Date of Receipt: _____

Certification:

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing shipment was delivered to this facility.

Signature of authorized agent and title

Appendix D: U.S. Department of Transportation
Hazardous Materials Incident Report

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		Form Approved OMB No. 04-5413
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT		
INSTRUCTIONS: Submit this report in duplicate to the Secretary, Hazardous Materials Regulations Board, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590, (ATTN: Op. Div.). If space provided for any item is inadequate, complete that item under Section II, "Remarks", keying to the entry number being completed. Copies of this form, in limited quantities, may be obtained from the Secretary, Hazardous Materials Regulations Board. Additional copies in this prescribed format may be reproduced and used, if on the same size and kind of paper.		
A INCIDENT		
1. TYPE OF OPERATION ☐ AIR ☐ HIGHWAY ☐ RAIL ☐ WATER ☐ FREIGHT FORWARDER ☐ OTHER (Identify) _____		
2. DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT (Month - Day - Year)		3. LOCATION OF INCIDENT
_____ a.m. _____ p.m.		
B REPORTING CARRIER, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL		
4. FULL NAME		5. ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State and Zip Code)
6. TYPE OF VEHICLE OR FACILITY		
C SHIPMENT INFORMATION		
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER (Origin address)		8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE (Destination address)
9. SHIPPING PAPER IDENTIFICATION NO.		10. SHIPPING PAPERS ISSUED BY ☐ CARRIER ☐ SHIPPER ☐ OTHER (Identify) _____
D DEATHS, INJURIES, LOSS AND DAMAGE		
DUE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED		13. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF LOSS AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE INCLUDING COST OF DECONTAMINATION (Round off in dollars)
11. NUMBER PERSONS INJURED	12. NUMBER PERSONS KILLED	
14. ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASED		
E HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED		
15. CLASSIFICATION (Sec. 172.4)	16. SHIPPING NAME (Sec. 172.5)	17. TRADE NAME
F NATURE OF PACKAGING FAILURE		
18. (Check all applicable boxes)		
☐ 11) DROPPED IN HANDLING	☐ 12) EXTERNAL PUNCTURE	☐ 13) DAMAGE BY OTHER FREIGHT
☐ 14) WATER DAMAGE	☐ 15) DAMAGE FROM OTHER LIQUID	☐ 16) FREEZING
☐ 17) EXTERNAL HEAT	☐ 18) INTERNAL PRESSURE	☐ 19) CORROSION OR RUST
☐ 110) DEFECTIVE FITTINGS, VALVES, OR CLOSURES	☐ 111) LOOSE FITTINGS, VALVES OR CLOSURES	☐ 112) FAILURE OF INNER RECEPTACLES
☐ 113) BOTTOM FAILURE	☐ 114) BODY OR SIDE FAILURE	☐ 115) WELD FAILURE
☐ 116) CHIME FAILURE	☐ 117) OTHER CONDITIONS (Identify)	19. SPACE FOR DOT USE ONLY

Form DOT F 5800.1 (10-70)

G. PACKAGING INFORMATION - If more than one size or type packaging is involved in loss of material show packaging information separately for each. If more space is needed, use Section H "Remarks" below keying to the item number.				
ITEM		#1	#2	#3
20	TYPE OF PACKAGING INCLUDING INNER RECEPTACLES (Steel drums, wooden box, cylinder, etc.)			
21	CAPACITY OR WEIGHT PER UNIT (55 gallons, 65 lbs., etc.)			
22	NUMBER OF PACKAGES FROM WHICH MATERIAL ESCAPED			
23	NUMBER OF PACKAGES OF SAME TYPE IN SHIPMENT			
24	DOT SPECIFICATION NUMBER(S) ON PACKAGES (21P, 17E, 3AA, etc., or none)			
25	SHOW ALL OTHER DOT PACKAGING MARKINGS (Part 178)			
26	NAME, SYMBOL, OR REGISTRATION NUMBER OF PACKAGING MANUFACTURER			
27	SHOW SERIAL NUMBER OF CYLINDERS, CARGO TANKS, TANK CARS, PORTABLE TANKS			
28	TYPE DOT LABEL(S) APPLIED			
29	IF RECONDITIONED	A	REGISTRATION NO. OR SYMBOL	
	OR	B	DATE OF LAST TEST OF INSPECTION	
30	IF SHIPMENT IS UNDER DOT OR USCG SPECIAL PERMIT, ENTER PERMIT NO.			
H. REMARKS - Describe essential facts of incident including but not limited to defects, damage, probable cause, stowage, action taken at time discovered, and action taken to prevent future incidents. Include any recommendations to improve packaging, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials. Photographs and diagrams should be submitted when necessary for clarification.				
31. NAME OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT (Type or print)		32. SIGNATURE		
33. TELEPHONE NO. (Include Area Code)		34. DATE REPORT PREPARED		

Reverse of Form DOT F 5800.1 (10-70)

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Appendix E: Partial List of States with Waste
Transportation Regulations

1. California

Hazardous Waste Management Program
Vector Control Section
California Department of Health
744 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Hazardous waste haulers are required to carry manifests which describe the materials which they are hauling. Copies of the manifests are submitted to the State each month by the waste sources and the waste sinks. The State collects a fee based on the quantity of hazardous waste delivered to the waste sinks.

2. Indiana

Industrial Waste Disposal Section
Division of Water Pollution Control
Indiana State Board of Health
1330 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Liquid industrial waste haulers are required to obtain a permit from the State and to submit monthly reports providing information concerning the wastes transported to the State. The State inspects waste transportation equipment. The State collects a fee based on the number of vehicles listed on the permit application.

3. Kentucky

Division of Solid Waste
Department for Natural Resources
and Environmental Protection
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Hazardous waste haulers are required to obtain a permit from the State. Vehicles and containers are to be labeled with the phrase "Hazardous Waste" and the hauler's permit number. Haulers are required to provide information about the hazardous wastes which they intend to handle with the permit application.

4. New Jersey
Bureau of Solid Waste Management
New Jersey State Department of Environmental
Protection
P.O. Box 2807
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Liquid and solid waste haulers are required to register with and receive approval from the State. Hazardous waste haulers are required to obtain a bill of lading from the generator listing the materials to be hauled. The State collects fees based on the number of vehicles listed on the registration statement.

5. New York
Division of Solid Waste Management
New York State Department of Environmental
Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12201

Septic tank cleaners and industrial waste haulers are required to obtain certificates of registration from the State. The number of the certificate is to be displayed on the cleaning or holding tank equipment. Registrants are required to submit annual reports to the State. The State collects a registration fee which is independent of the number of vehicles which are registered by each hauler.

6. South Carolina
Solid Waste Management Division
Department of Health and Environmental
Control
J. Marion Sims Building
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Solid waste collectors are required to obtain a permit from the State. The State inspects vehicles and equipment used to collect and transport solid wastes.

Appendix F: State Motor Carrier Regulatory Commissions

Alabama Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 991
Montgomery 36102

Alaska Transportation Commission
1000 MacKay Building
338 Denali Street
Anchorage 99501

Arizona Corporation Commission
1688 W. Adams -- Room 216
Phoenix 85007

Arkansas Transportation Commission
Justice Building
State Capitol
Little Rock 72201

California Public Utilities Commission
California State Building
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco 94102

Colorado Public Utilities Commission
500 Columbine Building
1845 Sherman Street
Denver 80203

Connecticut Public Utilities Commission
State Office Building
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford 06115

Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover 19901

District of Columbia Public Service
Commission
Cafritz Building
1625 I Street, N.W.
Washington 20006

Florida Public Service Commission
700 S. Adams Street
Tallahassee 32304

Georgia Public Service Commission
State Office Building
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334

Hawaii Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 541
Honolulu 96809

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Statehouse
Boise 83720

Illinois Commerce Commission
Leland Building
527 E. Capitol Avenue
Springfield 62706

Indiana Public Service Commission
901 State Office Building
Indianapolis 46204

Iowa State Commerce Commission
State Capitol
Des Moines 50319

Kansas State Corporation Commission
State Office Building
Topeka 66612

Louisiana Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 44035, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge 70804

Maine Public Utilities Commission
State House Annex
Capitol Shopping Center
Augusta 04330

Maryland Public Service Commission
904 State Office Building
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore 21201

Massachusetts Department of Public
Utilities
100 Cambridge Street
Boston 02202

Michigan Public Service Commission
Law Building
525 W. Ottawa Street
Lansing 48913

Minnesota Public Service Commission
400 State Office Building
St. Paul 55155

Mississippi Public Service Commission
19th Floor
Walter Sillers State Office
Building
P.O. Box 1174
Jackson 39205

Missouri Public Service Commission
Jefferson Building
Jefferson City 65101

Montana Public Service Commission
1227 11th Avenue
Helena 59601

Nebraska Public Service Commission
1324 M Street
Lincoln 68508

Nevada Public Service Commission
222 E. Washington Street
Carson City 89701

New Hampshire Public Utilities
Commission
26 Pleasant Street
Concord 03301

New Jersey Board of Public Utility
Commissioners
101 Commerce Street
Newark 07102

New Mexico State Corporation
Commission
P.O. Drawer 1269
Santa Fe 87501

New York State Department of
Transportation
1220 Washington Avenue
Building 5 -- State Campus
Albany 12226

North Carolina Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 991
Raleigh 27602

North Dakota Public Service
Commission
State Capitol Building
Bismarck 58501

Ohio Public Utilities Commission
111 N. High Street
Columbus 43215

Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jim Thorpe Office Building
201 Lincoln Boulevard
Oklahoma City 73105

Oregon Public Utility Commissioner
200 Public Service Building
Salem 97310

Pennsylvania Public Utility
Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg 17120

Rhode Island Public Utilities
Commission
State Office Building
169 Weybosset Street
Providence 02903

South Carolina Public Service
Commission
P.O. Box 11649
Columbia 29211

South Dakota Public Utilities
Commission
Capitol Building
Pierre 57501

Tennessee Public Service Commission
Cl-102 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville 37219

Texas Railroad Commission
Motor Transportation Division
P.O. Drawer 12967
Austin 78711

Utah Public Service Commission
330 East 4th South Street
Salt Lake City 84111

Vermont Public Service Board
State Office Building
7 School Street
Montpelier 05602

Virginia State Corporation Commission
Blanton Building
P.O. Box 1197
Richmond 23209

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit
Commission
1625 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Washington Utilities and Transportation
Commission
Highways-Licenses Building
Olympia 98504

West Virginia Public Service Commission
Capitol Building, Room E-217
Charleston 25305

Wisconsin Public Service Commission
432 Hill Farms State Office Building
4802 Sheboygan Street
Madison 53702

Wyoming Public Service Commission
Supreme Court Building
Cheyenne 82001

Appendix G: U.S. Department of Transportation
Hazardous Materials Definitions

The following definitions have been abstracted from the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49-Transportation, Parts 100-199. Refer to the referenced Sections for complete details.

NOTE: Rule making proposals are outstanding or are contemplated concerning some of these definitions.

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITIONS
<u>EXPLOSIVES</u>	Any chemical compound, mixture, or device the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantially instantaneous release of gas or heat, unless such compound, mixture, or device is otherwise specifically classified in Parts 170-189 of this chapter. (Sec. 173.50)
Class A	Detonating or otherwise of maximum hazard. There are nine types of Class A explosives all defined in Sec. 173.53.
Class B	In general, function by rapid combustion rather than detonation and include some explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powder, etc. Flammable hazard. (Sec. 173.88)
Class C	Certain types of manufactured articles containing Class A, or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. Minimum hazard. (Sec. 173.100)
<u>FLAMMABLE LIQUID</u>	Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) as determined by tests prescribed in Sec. 173.115.
<u>PYROFORIC LIQUID</u>	Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F. (Sec. 173.115)
<u>COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID</u>	Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C), and below 200°F (93.3°C). (Sec. 173.115(a)(2))

CLASSIFICATION**DEFINITIONS**

**FLAMMABLE
SOLID**

Any solid material, other than an explosive, which is liable to cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical changes, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. (Sec. 173.150)

**OXIDIZING
MATERIAL**

A substance that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter. (Sec. 173.151)

**CORROSIVE
MATERIAL**

Any liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin tissue or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum. (Sec. 173.240 (a) and (b))

**COMPRESSED
GAS**

Any material or mixture having in the container pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70°F or, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130°F. (Sec. 173.300(a))

**FLAMMABLE
COMPRESSED
GAS**

Any flammable material or mixture having in the container a pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100°F. (Sec. 173.300)

**POISONS
Class A**

Extremely dangerous poisons. Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life. (Sec. 173.326)

Class B

Less dangerous poisons. Substances, liquids or solids (including pastes and semi-solid), other than Class A poisons or irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health during transportation; or which in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, are toxic to laboratory animals as determined by tests prescribed in Sec. 173.343.

CLASSIFICATION**DEFINITIONS**

**IRRITATING
MATERIAL**

A liquid or solid substance which upon contact with fire or when exposed to air gives off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, but not including any poisonous material, Class A. (Sec. 173.381)

**ETIOLOGIC
AGENT**

An etiologic agent means a viable micro-organism, or its toxin which causes or may cause human disease. (Sec. 173.386)

**RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL**

Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (Sec. 173.389)

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway
Administration, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety

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